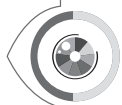


Extreme Weather



VOCABULARY

1. The following sentences don't make sense. Make them logical by replacing the words in bold with the correct word in bold from a different sentence.

- I **shiver** a lot when I play tennis, so I always have a shower afterwards. **sweat**
- Please **chase** your books and put them in your bag. **gather**
- Without proper warm clothing, you'll **sweat** during the winter. **shiver**
- In this **scorching** fog, it's difficult to see. **thick**
- It was warm yesterday, but there was a **skilled** wind at night. **chilly**
- People often walk slowly in **thick** heat. **scorching**
- My cat likes to **gather** dogs. **chase**
- She's a **chilly** guitarist. She learned to play when she was a child. **skilled**

2. Choose the correct answer. Pay attention to the underlined words.

- Rather than go out to dinner tonight, let's eat at home / in a restaurant.
- The floor is slippery. Don't worry! / Be careful!
- The pollution in the river was deadly to the fish, so there are no / even more fish in it now.
- There's a path between the school and the park so it's possible / impossible to walk between them.
- The snow will melt when the weather is warmer / colder.

3. Match each sentence in I with a logical continuation in II. Pay attention to the underlined words.

I

- His background is very impressive.
- He ran the business for over ten years.
- It was overcast most of the month.
- Last year's heatwave broke all records.
- He witnessed a car accident yesterday.
- He had to go back and forth to the shops.
- For years, he avoided the city centre.
- He was so angry that he wanted to strike someone!

II

- 5** a. He told the police what he saw.
- 6** b. He kept forgetting things.
- 3** c. Finally, it's sunny today.
- 4** d. It was terribly hot.
- 8** e. Luckily, he never actually did it.
- 7** f. He preferred less crowded areas.
- 1** g. He studied medicine and law.
- 2** h. He made all the major decisions.

4. Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Use a gerund or an infinitive.

- Katie stopped smoking (smoke) last month. I'm glad she finally quit!
- We plan to fly (fly) to Dublin in mid-August.
- How did you manage to get (get) those free tickets?
- John remembers putting (put) his keys on the table, but they're not there now.
- He refuses to discuss (discuss) the problem.
- Painting (paint) my room is going to be fun!
- I'm tired of playing (play) this game now.
- Ben enjoys skiing (ski).



5. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use a gerund or infinitive.

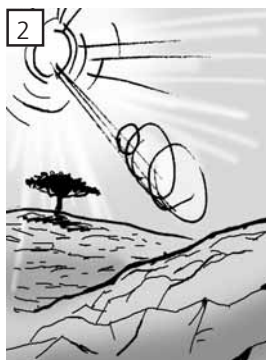
- Jeff doesn't eat meat.
Jeff refuses **to eat meat**.
- I don't understand why you want to lie.
What's the point of **lying**?
- My sister never takes the dog for a walk.
My sister always avoids **taking the dog for a walk**.
- He had never thought that he would be famous.
He had never imagined **being famous**.
- She thought she would pass the exam. She expected **to pass the exam**.

6. Match I to II to form collocations. Write a collocation under each picture.

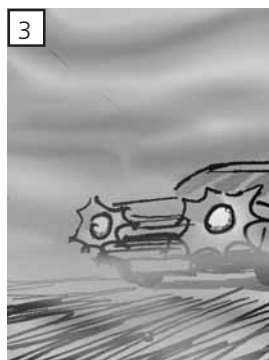
- | I | | II |
|--------------|----------|------------|
| 1. bitter | 3 | a. weather |
| 2. soaking | 1 | b. cold |
| 3. mild | 5 | c. heat |
| 4. thick | 2 | d. wet |
| 5. scorching | 4 | e. fog |



bitter cold



scorching heat



thick fog



soaking wet

7. Complete the e-mail with the words below.

lightning • overcast • forecast • mild
heavy • path • degrees • drought
flood • ordinary

To: Lisa@gmail.com

Hi Lisa,

How are you? I'm fine – although until yesterday, I was starting to get bored on this holiday. But then, something exciting happened!

It started out as an ¹ **ordinary** day here – the sun was shining and it was about 23 ² **degrees**. But then, when we were walking on a ³ **path** in a nature reserve, the sky suddenly became ⁴ **overcast**. A moment later, there were flashes of ⁵ **lightning**, and it began to pour! The rain was so ⁶ **heavy** that within minutes, the water rose above our shoes and it was almost impossible to walk because of the ⁷ **flood**. We somehow managed to reach the souvenir shop, and waited inside for an hour until the storm stopped.

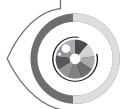
We never expected to be caught in such weather! Until yesterday, there had been a ⁸ **drought** here for over a year, with no rain at all. And the ⁹ **forecast** we had heard yesterday morning predicted ¹⁰ **mild** weather and clear skies all through the weekend.

Has there been a lot of rain in London, too? See you next week!

Alice

8. Complete the sentences. Make them true for you.

- During a heatwave, I don't like to **Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.**
- Last week, I didn't remember
- Someone I know recently stopped
- In scorching temperatures, I like to wear
- I usually shiver when



GRAMMAR

1. Choose the correct answer.

- Linda **might** / must / can't meet us at the café. She'll let us know later.
- I don't believe that! It **shouldn't** / **can't** / **mustn't** be true!
- You **must** / don't have to / should pass your driving test in order to get a licence.
- Must** / **Would** / Should you please buy more bread today?
- Might** / May / **Could** you rollerblade when you were younger?
- We **mustn't** / don't have to / might not smoke here. It's not permitted.

2. The following sentences don't make sense. Make them logical by replacing the modals in bold with a suitable modal. There may be more than one correct answer.

- This **must** be the correct address. There's no club here. **can't**
- At first, I was so excited I **shouldn't** speak! **couldn't**
- You **mustn't** remind me again. I won't forget. **don't have to / needn't**
- Bill **should** run the fastest of all the students in class. **can / could**
- It's not snowing now, but it **would** snow tonight. **might / may**
- You **might not** take photos during the performance. It's against the rules. **mustn't**

3. Write a sentence about something:

- you must do at home.
Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.
- you don't have to do at weekends.
.....
- a friend shouldn't do.
.....
- you might do next year.
.....
- your parents can't help you with.
.....

4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use modal perfects.

- Thanks! I **couldn't have done** (could not / do) this without you.
- Susie **shouldn't have been** (should not / be) so rude.
- I haven't seen the neighbours for two days. They **must have gone** (must / go) on holiday.
might not have bought
- We **might not have bought** (might not / buy) enough food for the party. Perhaps we need to buy more.
- David **wouldn't have ignored** (would not / ignore) you deliberately. He probably didn't see you in the crowd.

5. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with a suitable modal perfect.



They **should have** brought an umbrella.



Many people **must have** been injured in this accident.



He **would have** gone to the party, but he has been ill all week.



He **shouldn't have** bought her flowers. She's allergic to them.

6. Choose the correct answer.

Living the Cold Life

When I first moved to Minnesota, USA, I

1. **couldn't have believed** / **couldn't believe** how cold the winter was, or how much it
 2. **should snow** / **could snow**! But I quickly learned how to cope with winter. For example, I learned that I 3. **had to put** / **was able to put** special snow tyres on my car so I 4. **could drive** / **can drive** safely. I also learned that water pipes 5. **must freeze** / **can freeze** in cold weather when they're not used. During my first winter in Minnesota, I went on holiday for two weeks. When I returned, the water pipes in my house were frozen. I realised I 6. **should have asked** / **should ask** a neighbour to turn on my water for a few minutes every day in order to prevent the pipes from freezing.

Now I've lived here for many years, and I enjoy the winters, even when it's bitterly cold outside. I especially love winter sports, such as cross-country skiing and ice-skating. I'm happy I moved here or I 7. **wouldn't have tried** / **shouldn't have tried** these sports. Before moving here, I 8. **must not have imagined** / **couldn't have imagined** living in this climate, but now I 9. **can't imagine** / **shouldn't imagine** living anywhere else!

7. Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use a modal or modal perfect. There may be more than one possible answer.

1. A: **Would** you **like** (like) some dessert?
 B: No thank you. I'm full. I **shouldn't have eaten** (eat) so much.
2. A: How did the film end?
 B: I don't remember. I **must have fallen asleep** (fall asleep).
 A: Well, next time you **shouldn't watch** (watch) a film when you're so tired.
3. A: Jane's not here yet. She **must have got / might have got / may have got** (get) stuck in traffic.
 B: That's a shame, because we **can't start** (start) the meeting without her.

8. Correct the errors.

1. Tom might gets caught in the storm.
Tom might get caught in the storm.
2. Peter don't have to tell his parents. They already know.
Peter doesn't have to tell his parents. They already know.
3. Sue isn't answering her mobile phone. She must leave it at home.
Sue isn't answering her mobile phone. She must have left it at home.
4. Tim didn't do his best. He should has worked harder.
Tim didn't do his best. He should have worked harder.
5. Could have our team won the game?
Could our team have won the game?

9. Translate the sentences.

1. Temperatures may reach 45°C during the heat wave.
Las temperaturas pueden alcanzar los 45°C durante la ola de calor.
2. We must drink a lot of water during a heatwave.
Debemos beber mucha agua durante una ola de calor.
3. You should have avoided driving on that slippery road.
Deberías haber evitado conducir por esa carretera resbaladiza.
4. Tornado chasers are constantly at risk because they may be struck by lightning. **Los cazadores de tornados están en peligro constantemente porque pueden ser alcanzados por un rayo.**
5. The flood might have destroyed many houses.
La inundación puede haber destruido muchas casas.

Grammar Review

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

10. Complete the sentences. Make them true for you.

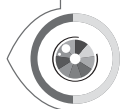
1. I'm lucky because I can
Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.
2. Last year, I should have

3. Next year at this time, I

4. My best friend, who

5. Since I was a child, my parents

6. Last night at 7 o'clock, I



READING

1. Look at the underlined connectors in the text. Which is an example of:

1. a connector that indicates cause? because
2. a connector that indicates result? For this reason
3. a connector of contrast? However
4. a connector of additional information? In addition

2. Read the text and choose the correct answer.

1. Monitoring devices
 - a. are used to analyse satellite photos.
 - ☒ b. help meteorologists make forecasts.
 - c. are used to take satellite photos.
 - d. provide general weather reports.
2. Utility companies
 - a. employ most of Britain's meteorologists.
 - b. work for the Met.
 - ☒ c. employ fewer meteorologists than the Met.
 - d. don't employ meteorologists.

3. Find words in the text that mean the opposite of:

1. incorrect (paragraph 2) accurate
2. minority (paragraph 3) majority
3. simple (paragraph 3) complex
4. general (paragraph 6) specialised

4. Write T (True) or F (False) for each sentence. Find information in the text to support your answers.

- F 1. Very few meteorologists are forecasters.
"The majority of meteorologists work in forecasting."
- T 2. A university degree is not the only requirement for becoming a meteorologist.
"In addition, further specialised study of meteorology is required."

5. Complete the sentences according to the text.

1. It is a meteorologist's responsibility to collect, analyse and update weather data
2. The Antarctic is one of the areas where some meteorologists monitor climate change or research weather

Thinking Ahead ...

Career Corner

METEOROLOGY

Why is meteorology important?

Will there be snow for skiing in the mountains this weekend? Is it going to be warm enough to go to the beach? Should I take an umbrella or a jacket when I go out today? For answers to these questions, we check the weather forecast on the radio or television, in the newspaper, or online.

While knowing what the weather's going to be is a convenience for most of us, it's absolutely vital for transport industries, the military, road authorities, and providers of electricity, gas, water and the phone service. Having accurate and reliable weather information is crucial for these essential services because it allows them to prepare for potential weather-related problems.

What do meteorologists do?

Meteorologists are responsible for collecting, analysing and updating weather data. The majority of meteorologists work in forecasting. They make predictions about the weather based on complex analyses of information from satellite photos and monitoring devices throughout the world. These meteorologists provide both general weather reports to news organisations and consumers, and highly detailed speciality reports for specific industries, such as air travel.

However, forecasting is not the only career option for meteorologists. Some specialise in analysing hurricanes and other specific weather phenomena. Others monitor climate change, or research weather in particular areas, such as the Antarctic.

Where do meteorologists work?

Most meteorologists in Britain work for the Meteorological Office (the Met), but others are employed by electricity and other utility companies, environmental firms and the agriculture industry.

How can you prepare for a career as a meteorologist?

Meteorology requires strong maths skills. For this reason, if you want to study meteorology, you should plan to take an A-level in maths. You will also need a university degree in maths, meteorology or another science. In addition, further specialised study of meteorology is required.

Next week: Careers in law enforcement

WRITING

1. Rewrite the sentences with the connectors in brackets. Do not change the original meaning of the sentences.

1. We couldn't drive yesterday because there was thick fog. (because of)

We couldn't drive yesterday because of the thick fog.

2. She felt ill as a result of eating spoiled food. (consequently)

She ate spoiled food. Consequently, she felt ill.

3. You must drink plenty of water since it's very hot. (so)

It's very hot, so you must drink plenty of water.

4. Because it was raining, the party was held indoors rather than in the garden. (due to)

Due to the rain, the party was held indoors rather than in the garden.

2. Read the first two paragraphs of the news report below. Choose the correct connector.

100 Vehicles in Motorway Pile-Up

The worst multi-vehicle accident ever to happen in Ireland occurred during the morning rush hour yesterday in County Kildare and involved over 100 cars. Nearly 30 people were seriously injured in the accident, which occurred ^{1.} because of / because extremely thick fog. ^{2.} As / Due to the difficulties in freeing people from cars and removing the wrecked vehicles, traffic jams lasted for much of the day.

The chain of accidents began when a car hit a lorry. Two more lorries then ran into those vehicles. This caused a pile-up. ^{3.} Consequently / Since, there were 30 more collisions. According to police, all the accidents occurred ^{4.} so / because drivers drove faster in the fog than they should have.

3. Complete the news report with the connectors below.
so • for this reason • as a result of • due to

^{1.} Due to the thick fog, it was impossible to see," said police officer George Casey.

^{2.} For this reason, drivers should have slowed down. But they didn't, ^{3.} so they couldn't see the cars in front of them."

Road safety expert Laura Maloney told reporters, "We need better laws regarding driving speeds in hazardous road conditions. Passing these new laws will mean that something positive occurred ^{4.} as a result of this horrible accident."

Your Task

- Write a news report connected to the weather. Use 100-150 words.

WRITING YOUR NEWS REPORT

1. Brainstorm your report.

- Read or listen to a news report on the radio, TV or Internet. Make notes to answer the following questions:
 - What happened?
 - Who was involved?
 - Where did it happen?
 - When did it happen?
 - Why / How did it happen?
- Think of extra details to make your report more interesting.
- Add people's reactions and comments about the event.

2. Organise your ideas. Use the model in Exercises 2 and 3 and the plan below to help you.

PLAN

Opening: Give a summary of the event and the most important facts.

Body: Develop the relevant information and add details.

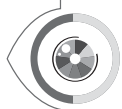
Closing: Give reactions and comments of people involved.

3. Write a first draft.

4. Use the checklist to check your work. Then write a final draft. **Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.**

CHECKLIST

- ✓ I followed the plan for a news report.
- ✓ I used a variety of connectors of cause and result.
- ✓ I checked grammar, spelling and punctuation.



Progress Check Unit 6

Vocabulary

1. Match a verb in I to a suitable continuation in II to form phrases.

I		II
1. chase	5	a. on the ice
2. gather	4	b. a person hard
3. witness	2	c. people together
4. strike	6	d. in the heat
5. slip	3	e. a crime
6. sweat	1	f. the thief

2. Complete the sentences with the words below. Use a gerund or an infinitive.

win • avoid • chase • exercise • buy

- I enjoy **exercising** in chilly weather.
- Dad stopped **to buy** some flowers for Mum's birthday.
- Avoiding** him is not the solution. It's important to discuss the problem together.
- My dog is not ordinary. He refuses **to chase** cats.
- Have we got any chance of **winning** the game?

3. Complete the passage with the correct form of the words and phrases below.

avoid • shiver • floods • drought
slip • rain • rather than

People are always happy when it rains after a

1. **drought**. However, in Europe, heavy
2. **rain** has recently caused 3. **floods**.

People climb onto the roofs of their houses in order to

4. **avoid** drowning. They may sit up there for
hours, 5. **shivering** from the cold, trying not to
6. **slip** and fall into the water. But it is not
only people who are in danger – animals are as well.
They must find higher places to go to protect their
young, 7. **rather than** leave them to drown in the
water.

Grammar

4. Complete the sentences with a suitable modal. There may be more than one correct answer.

- You've got a test tomorrow. You **shouldn't** waste your time in front of the TV.
- Could / Would / Can** you please pass the salt?
- That **can't** be true. It makes no sense.
- There's a possibility that it **may / might** snow.
- It's a free concert. You **don't have to / needn't** pay.
- He **must** be rich. He owns many cars.
- You **should** wear that colour more often. It really suits you.

5. Complete the sentences with the modal perfects below and the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

might have • must have • could have
would have • shouldn't have

- I'm sure I **must have left** (leave) my keys on my desk. Where else could they be?
- You **shouldn't have shouted** (shout) at me. I was very insulted.
- You **could have told** (tell) us where you were. We were very worried.
- I think they **might have forgotten** (forget) about the party. Let's call and check.
- I didn't realise the film was so popular or I **would have booked** (book) tickets in advance.

Writing

6. Choose the correct connector.

- There was a forest fire **because** / so someone wasn't careful.
- Therefore** / **Due to** heavy snowfall, the family picnic will not take place.
- It's getting very chilly, **so** / as I think I'll stay indoors.

Progress Check Units 1-6

Vocabulary

1. Write T (True) or F (False) for each sentence. Correct the false sentences.

- F** 1. Snow melts when the temperature is low enough.
Snow melts when the temperature is high enough.
- T** 2. Driving is dangerous in a blizzard.
- F** 3. If you long for something, you don't like it.
If you long for something, you like it.
- F** 4. If you are an ordinary person, you do unusual things.
If you are an ordinary person, you do usual things.
- T** 5. When you run a company, you make important decisions.
- F** 6. Fierce animals make good pets.
Fierce animals don't make good pets.

2. Choose two correct answers for each question.

1. What might you do when you are angry with a friend?
☒ a. avoid her
☒ b. look through her
☐ c. long for her
2. Which of the following people are considered to have positive personality traits?
☒ a. an open-minded person
☐ b. a short-tempered person
☒ c. a kind-hearted person
3. What can you do to someone who is sad?
☒ a. cheer him up
☒ b. remind him of good things
☐ c. miss him a lot
4. Which of the following are dangerous?
☒ a. risking your life
☐ b. achieving a goal
☒ c. driving on a slippery road

Grammar

3. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Do not change the original meaning of the sentences.

1. The film is about Sam. His brother is ill. (whose)
The film is about Sam, whose brother is ill.
2. Tina can do amazing juggling tricks. (able)
Tina is able to do amazing juggling tricks.
3. When did you take up cooking? (How long)
How long have you been cooking?
4. Do you mind helping me with this? (Will)
Will you help me with this?

4. Complete the passage with the correct form of the verb in brackets. There may be more than one correct answer.

Bill Connors ¹ **loves** (love) his job. He ² **has been** (be) a zookeeper at the City Zoo for the past three years. When he was only 14 years old, he ³ **started** (start) volunteering at the zoo – cleaning, feeding and playing with the animals. He took a part-time job there while he ⁴ **was studying** (study) zoology. After he ⁵ **had finished** (finish) his studies, the job ⁶ **became** (become) full-time. Next week, he ⁷ **is going to go** (go) to Miami where he ⁸ **will choose** (choose) four young female alligators to bring back to the zoo. Bill hopes he ⁹ **will be working** (work) at the zoo even in 20 years' time.

Writing

5. Complete the sentences with a suitable connector. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. I didn't invite Sally to my party. **Consequently, / As a result,** she hasn't spoken to me all week.
2. **Because of / Due to** the late hour, there weren't many people outside.
however / although / but
3. I was frightened, I managed not to show my feelings.